

European News.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A report is current that the Minister of war will certainly issue for dismissal to their homes of 50,000 men from the army on furlough.

Telegrams to the journals here confirm the news of the rising in the south of Italy. The *Temps* fears that the Italians desire the overthrow of the Monarchy under Victor Emmanuel. The *Caualta* asserts that Francesco II., the ex-King of Sicily, is the prime instigator of the movement, and the rebels are merely acting under the pretence of Republican principles.

LONDON, Sept. 22, evening.—It is rumoured that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz has opened fire on that city, where, at last accounts, the citizens and troops remained firm for the Queen.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 21st instant, announced that a revolt against the Government had taken place at Cadiz and Seville. The Government had formed the Army into three great military divisions, which were under command of Generals Guezueta, Manuel, Concha and Novalieres, and they had decided to attack the insurgents in the rural districts. The Captain-General in command in Madrid publishes an official notice at the corners of each of the streets forbidding assemblages of people in the city. A Provisional Government has been formed in Seville, which declared Espartero as President. The forces of the insurgents are estimated as numbering fourteen thousand soldiers, with five thousand sailors, serving in eleven ships of war. The revolt makes progress at all points.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Ex-Prime Minister Brocas and his colleagues have arrived in France.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* Paris letter says:—General Prim has started from Paris. He met the recently exiled Generals at Cadiz, Captain Malecampo, of the Spanish iron-clad *Saragossa*, who has declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear upon the barracks at Cadiz, and compelled the royal troops garrisoning the city to surrender the city. Having pronounced for revolution, each General sailed to pre-arranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of insurrection, and set the movement on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Monteur* announces officially that the Government concession lately granted in favour of Brilanger and Reuter, of the Franco-American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America under certain reserved conditions, has become definite and complete—capital to the amount of twenty-seven million five hundred thousand francs, the main condition, having been subscribed for the undertaking.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The American Minister visited the Leeds Exhibition yesterday. In reply to an address of the Exhibition Company, he reiterated his previous assurances of the maintenance of good will between England and America. He also paid an eloquent tribute of praise to the British army and navy, and highly eulogized Lord Napier of Magdala, whose name, he said, was a household word in America for his courage and humanity in the Abyssinia war.

PARIS, Sept. 24, evening.—The French authorities have arrested a number of refugees who crossed over the frontier. It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Manuel Grant, Captain General of Valencia, was seized by the mob and killed, and his body dragged through the streets of the city. Official despatches from Madrid make the following statement: The insurrection has been suppressed. In the city of Grenada a battle was fought which lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the rebels. The disloyal movement is confined to the province of Santander and the cities of Malaga and Seville.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Times* and the *Telegraph* have articles this morning on the speeches of Reverdy Johnson, delivered at Leeds the day before yesterday. The writers exult in the good sense and pacific tones of Mr. Johnson's utterances, and say that if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of the differences pending between Great Britain and the United States, the public may be sure of it.

Foo Choo dates report tea declining; export of new crop, 90,000,000 pounds.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Official advices from the royal authorities give an account of the affray in Santander. They report that after a sharp fight the rebels were worsted and took refuge on the fleet in the harbour.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valencia has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the Provinces into which Old and New Castile are divided.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The leaders of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as The O'Donoghue, in Tralee; John Francis McGuire, in Cork; and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. Journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the late Fenian agitation, have come out strongly in support of these coalitions.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The *Monteur* has the following news from Spain:—Alcoy, a city of about 30,000 people, in the Province of Alicante, has revolted. Three ships appeared off Cartagena. It is supposed they formed part of Gen. Prim's fleet. Marshall Poiva of the Royal army is still recruiting. It is stated that the town of Leon had pronounced for the revolutionists, also Saragosa, and that Gen. Jean Pegueta, Count of Chette, was killed.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A battle was hourly expected between Haveloche and Serrano, near Cordova.

The Royalists lost over 600 men in the fight at Santander, but succeeded in regaining the city. General Cologno marches to-morrow on Santona, and has resolved to burn every place if they make any resistance.

in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain, and probably an accession of the Montpensiers to the Spanish throne.

LONDON, Sept. 27, evening.—Official despatches from Madrid to-night contain the following: The rebel forces under General Searno, and the Royal Army, under the Marquis of Novalieres, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable a decisive battle will soon take place. The Marquis asks for reinforcements. General Prim is not well received by the other rebel generals and is carrying out his own plans without their co-operation.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—General Prim with a fleet of iron-clads was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The French squadron has arrived at Barcelona.

PARIS, Sept. 28, evening.—The *Patrie* says the situation in Spain is grave. The rebels are gaining strength every day, while the efforts of the government to withstand the torrent are evidently becoming weaker. The last ship of the Spanish navy has now joined the rebels, and all reports indicate the public opinion throughout the kingdom favours revolution. The portion of the army which still remains faithful to the Queen is disorganized, and little dependence can be placed upon it.

BRITISH SUMMARY.

PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR has become an Apprentice Boy of Westminster.

Travelers' Circular states that the tea brought by the first clipper this season is of very poor quality.

THE Langham Hotel, London, which cost £150,000, is for sale to the highest bidder above £120,000, the amount of the debt on the building.

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The official journals of Paris, reflecting on the Emperor Napoleon, are apprehensive of the effect of the great revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movement, but it is generally believed here (London) that the revolution will be successful and will result

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWARKET—GOING SOUTH.

Express 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.
Mail 9.15 A.M. 9.15 P.M.
Goings North 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Express 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.
Mail 9.15 A.M. 9.15 P.M.
Goings South 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.

TORONTO.

Arrive 10.35 A.M. 9.10 P.M.
Depart 11.00 A.M. 9.40 P.M.

* Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart 7.30 A.M. 12.15 A.M. 3.45 P.M.
Arrive 8.15 A.M. 11.50 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart 5.37 A.M. 12.07 A.M. 4.07 P.M.
Arrive 12.07 A.M. 1.07 P.M. 7.42 A.M. 10.20 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN.

Depart 7.00 A.M. 12.35 P.M. 3.25 A.M. 6.20 P.M.
Arrive 9.25 A.M. 11.00 P.M. 4.55 A.M. 9.45 P.M.

* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

POST OFFICE, NEWARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15 a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10 a.m.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.40 p.m.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgetown, Pefferlaw, Wilfrid, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantrae, Hammittsboro, Lemonville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15 a.m.

* Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FYFE, Ass't P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Church Bazaar at Sharon.



THE

Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD.

It seems now settled that Messrs. Walsh and Brydges will be two of the commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad. Our readers will bear in mind that during the last session of the Dominion Legislature, it delegated to the Government the power to appoint these commissioners. This was, perhaps, the more convenient course; but it naturally left the ministry open to charges of favoritism and jobbing in connection with these appointments. And without pandering to the very common fear of corruption against those in whom we have vested the reins of government, we cannot but see that the means for very extensive manipulation exist in the construction of so great a work under such a system of management. Nor can we close our eyes to the very palpable fact, that Messrs. Walsh and Brydges are not men in whom the country will see this great trust reposed with a full confidence in their unimpeachable integrity. In the case of the former he is certainly not a man who would have been selected to fill a situation so important, with duties so onerous, from the fancied possession of any talent, education or experience, qualifying him for the position; he is, at the best, a man of very mediocre abilities, with no special fitness for the task involved. And no one who reflects can avoid deducing strong reasons for his selection in the choice of his coadjutor, Mr. Brydges, who is a man of a very reverse type in every respect—a man of great talent, indomitable will, and deeply skilled in every phase of railway enterprise. Place these two men together in the management of a great work like the Intercolonial, and what is the result? a child might divine it. Mr. Walsh can, in the nature of things, fill no higher position than that of recording clerk for Mr. Brydges.

The other commissioner will, we believe, be Mr. Meredith, a man of excellent reputation as an officer in the civil service, whose duties, we imagine, will consist chiefly in acting as secretary to the commission. The end of this will be, that the construction of the Road will be entirely under the control of Mr. Brydges. It may be that he will do all that is right with the trust; but we cannot forget a few important facts connected with him. He is essentially a railroad man, and no mean example of a class of men who very much control the civilized world at present—men fertile in expedients, unscrupulous in the means they employ. As manager of the Grand Trunk, we have more than once had experience of his power in effecting legislation. He is, moreover, a man who is not one of us, but who came here a few years since, to push his fortunes in connection with the Grand Trunk.

In this, we believe, he has been more successful than the enterprise he has managed, having accumulated a handsome competence; but he is not a Canadian either by birth or identity of interests. He is, moreover, the manager of the Grand Trunk; and altho' his connection with this Road may cease on his assuming his duties as an Intercolonial commissioner, yet the arrangements for connection and working of the two Roads are liable to be materially affected by the interests connected with his present position. Neither must we forget that a wide difference in

the expenditure of twenty millions of money must be naturally expected, when that expenditure is controlled, not by those directly interested, as stockholders, for instance, but by men who have nothing to do with furnishing the means. When we consider all these points, we maintain it to be difficult to avoid the obvious conclusion, that if there is danger of personal interests being subserved in the construction of the Road to the prejudice of the country, Mr. Brydges is a man peculiarly liable to influences which may produce this undesirable result. We procure the loan at a moderate rate of interest, through the aid of the English guaranty; yet it will entail a heavy burden upon us for many years, and one that will be borne and paid for principally by Ontario. The Imperial Government made the building of this Road a *sine qua non* in accomplishing confederation, believing it absolutely needful for military communication. This may be so; commercially speaking we fear it can never repay the country for the outlay, hence the greater reason for having the work carried out with the utmost economy and good management. We have seen the expense frequently estimated in comparison with the cost of other roads; but this is no fair criterion in this case, as we are prepared to do what has been done in no other road, viz: to pay in cash without any large margin being necessary to allow for payment in stock or securities, only negotiable at a loss.

It is now, we think, some twenty-two years since the first Provincial Fair or Show was held in Hamilton, and we possess no better means of distinguishing and appreciating our relative improvement and advance, year by year, than is afforded by these annual exhibitions. But it is only when we step over the intervening years, and compare the results attained at the first and the last fairs, that we are enabled fully to mark the marvellous improvement we have made in every department of agriculture, manufactures and arts. We do not stand still in this quarter of the globe, and if not equally rapid in advance with our neighbours south of the lakes, our prosperity is probably on a surer basis, and is certainly free from many serious drawbacks under which they labour at present. Two-and-twenty years since we had but little banking capital in the country, no railroads, scarcely any manufacturers, and but very little improved stock. Mark the contrast now. We have a banking capital sufficient for all commercial need, and this in the main arising from the surplus of our own wealth. We can reach every important town in the country by rail; while in manufactures, the exhibition just over has demonstrated that in almost every branch we are supplying ourselves, and in a superior manner. The display in cloths, machinery, and agricultural implements especially, would have done credit to Great Britain. In the introduction and breeding of thorough-bred stock, the improvement is equally well marked. In farming also, we have evidence that care in culture and the selection of seed is gradually overcoming the uncertainty of the wheat crop; and when this is fully accomplished it will make the dawn of a new era of prosperity for the farmers of Canada; for although they are by no means so dependent on this crop as heretofore, yet as a ready means of raising the necessary cash it has no equivalent. Farmers have learned, by hard experience, the folly of relying on cereals alone, and are now more or less extensively engaged in raising and fattening stock, which proves a most profitable adjunct to their prosperity. We are of opinion that the culture of barley is one that deserves more attention than it has perhaps received as yet. We do not refer to the breadth of land sown—which is already very large—but to the necessity which exists for having its culture conducted on more scientific principles. If this is not done, the quality will, in time, like wheat, deteriorate, and we must recollect that the high prices we have been receiving for this grain of late years has depended much on the superior quality as compared with that produced in the States. If we can keep our barley up to the standard, it will probably command an increasing price for many years, as beer is becoming an article in great requisition over this continent. The number of those attending the show was, we believe, larger than ever before, showing the increasing interest taken in our industrial pursuits. Messrs. W. McMaster, Jas. Silver and John Rogers were judges at the exhibition—McMaster in cottons and woollens; Silver in agricultural horses; and Rogers in swine; while Mr. John Randall was a delegate from this Society. Some premiums were taken by men from our riding—Mr. B. Irwin, of this place, securing the first prize for oil paintings; Major Peel getting a premium for the imported thorough-bred horse, "Jack the Barber," recently purchased by him; Mr. Walton, of Kettleby, got a prize for his cultivator, the "Farmers' Friend." Our own Fall Show will take place here on the 13th and 14th instant, and we understand the directors have been making extraordinary efforts to render it superior to any former exhibition in North York. We hope they may succeed; they have worked hard and deserve success, and the hearty thanks and co-operation of this community.

THE REMAINS OF WILLIAM REYES.—The sarcophagus containing the remains of William Rufus, the Red-haired King, who was shot by Walter Tyrrel in the New Forest 768 years ago, was opened the other day in Westminster Cathedral. When the covering was removed, and the dust had been sifted the almost perfect skeleton of a man was discovered by the surgeon who had been called in to assist at the examination. The spine was 26 in. long, and with the general appearance of the other parts of the body, would lead to the conclusion that the skeleton was that of a man 5 ft. 8 in. or 5 ft. 9 in. in height. The examination conclusively established the fact that the remains were those of one individual only, the bones of a man, and fully believed to be the bones of William Rufus. By the direction of the authorities the relics were carefully re-enclosed in the sarcophagus, after a detailed account had been ordered to be drawn up, and the ashes of the King will no doubt again remain undisturbed for many generations to come.—*Times*.

PROPOSED RACE BETWEEN AN AMERICAN CREW AND THE GREENOCK CHAMPIONS.—*John's Life* publishes a correspondence relative to a proposal for a four-oared rowing match in America between representatives of England and the United States. The four brothers Ford, of New York, have issued the challenge, which has been taken up by Mr. Morton Price, President of the Hunter Rowing Club. Referring to the above challenge, the *Greenock Chronicle* says:—Last week, Mr. Thomas Smith, one of the celebrated Cardyde crew, received a letter from Mr. William May, who is at present living in Hull, asking him if the crew were willing to row the Ward Brothers, of New York. The Americans plan to run an outrigger 170 lbs., without a coxswain; the sum to be run for £200, for either four, five, or six miles, right-away or turn-round course. An answer was posted from here on Saturday afternoon, stating that the Cardyde crew would accept the challenge, agreement to row the Wards either here or in America, Britain preferred, on the condition that if the boats were to be pulled without a coxswain no rider should be allowed. The backers of the Cardyde crew are the Hunter Rowing Club, whose President is at present in New York, and whose Vice-President had made inquiries of the crew of Mr. May's. The match is not yet finally closed, as an answer will not be received from New York for about a week. It will likely be completed in the month of October. Meanwhile the "Wardlies" are going into hard training, so as their may be no possibility of their being licked by the Yankees. They have seldom been beaten by any crew, and are confident, should the present match be made, that they will not be beaten by their American brethren.

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THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

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AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1868, in the village of Mount Albert, will be sold by public auction, a valuable farm, being the north-half of Lot 12, 1st Con., township of Scott, containing 100 acres, on which are erected a good frame house; frame barn, stables, sheds, &c., and is well supplied with good water (never failing); also, 14 village lots situated in Mount Albert; also, the new and commodious residence at present occupied by Mr. R. Hunter, situated as above (the residence is just completed and finished in first-class style); also, a miscellaneous lot of property, consisting of farm stock, implements, 30,000 shingles, 10,000 feet of lumber, a quantity of hewn timber, and numerous other articles. For further particulars and terms see posters. Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp. Robert Hunter, proprietor.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, Mr. Alfred Park, Lot 11, 4th Con. East Gwillimbury, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, and about five tons of excellent Hay, together with numerous other articles. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—W. Malloy, auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, Mr. John W. Gilroy, east half of Lot No. 29, 3rd Con. Whitby, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—J. M. Patterson, Auctioneer.

* Parties getting their Sale Bills printed at the Courier Office, will receive a notice as above, free of charge.

Local Items.

We notice A. Burn, dry goods merchant, is putting a new plate glass front in his store. Improvement seems to be the order of the day in Newmarket, at present.

Bazaar.—The ladies of Sharon intend holding a bazaar in the store adjoining Messrs. Burk and Harrison's, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant. Proceeds to aid in erecting an English church in the above village. See advertisement in another column.

The next meeting of the Sabbath School Institute, for the North Riding of the County of York, will be held at Schomberg, on Tuesday, October 20th, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. The friends of the Sabbath school cause at Schomberg, invite the officers, teachers and friends of Sabbath schools, to attend and take part in these meetings, and have made arrangements to entertain the delegates. The following questions are announced for discussion, viz:

1. Are our Sabbath Schools accomplishing the object for which they were originally intended, viz: the religious enlightenment of unenlightened children?

2. What is the best method of raising funds to sustain the Sabbath School, and how should Sabbath School parties be conducted so as to render them promotive of the best interests of the School?

3. Could not something be done to render the religious instruction in our Sabbath Schools more thorough and systematic by prescribing regular courses of lessons for the various gradations of pupils, so that the fact of a scholar having passed, say one year in the school, this should be a guarantee that he had been trained to a certain extent in elementary theology and also in biblical history?

4. The best and most practical method of training young men and women to become Sabbath School Teachers?

5. A model Bible class?

6. A model infant class?

A public meeting will be held in the evening.

In our notice of the various places of business in Newmarket, in our last issue we omitted the mention of the following:

Mr. Harrison, in connection with the steam saw mill, also factory and cooperage. This establishment is capable of turning out some 80,000 staves a week, and finishing, on an average, about 18,000 four barrels a year.

CRICKET.

The great cricket match between the English eleven and twenty-two of the pick of Canada, resulted in a drawn game.—The laws of cricket provide that a match must be played out, or given up before either side can claim a victory, and therefore, although the English eleven were so far ahead of their opponents—the game not being finished on account of the rain, and the time of the eleven being limited—they can not, according to the strict letter of cricket law, be styled as winners, having to leave Montreal for an engagement in Boston; but the game was, to all intents and purposes in their own hands, and, as some newspapers justly remark, it would have been more becoming had the Canadians acknowledged their defeat by giving up the game, when they saw it could not be finished, and thus have won for themselves the good opinions of their opponents and the public at large. We suppose the true reason, however, for the game not being given up was, to protect the bets made about the match. We gave the Canadian first innings in our last issue, which amounted to twenty-five runs, two byes, and one leg-bye, in all twenty-eight, and now proceed to give the first innings of the English eleven, which is as follows:—

Humphrey, b. Draper 8
Jupp, b. Browne c. Draper 53
James Smith, b. Browne c. Kirkhoffer 49
Griffith, b. Brown c. Clive 69
Freeman, b. Brown 22
Shaw, b. Draper c. Pepps 11
Lillywhite, b. Brown 16
Tarrant, b. Brown c. Tetu 15
Pooley, not out 34
Cherwood, b. Rose c. Hope 0
Willsher, not out 4
Byes, 10 wides, 30 40

Total 310

AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1868, in the village of Mount Albert, will be sold by public auction, a valuable farm, being the north-half of Lot 12, 1st Con., township of Scott, containing 100 acres, on which are erected a good frame house; frame barn, stables, sheds, &c., and is well supplied with good water (never failing); also, 14 village lots situated in Mount Albert; also, the new and commodious residence at present occupied by Mr. R. Hunter, situated as above (the residence is just completed and finished in first-class style); also, a miscellaneous lot of property, consisting of farm stock, implements, 30,000 shingles, 10,000 feet of lumber, a quantity of hewn timber, and numerous other articles. For further particulars and terms see posters. Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp. Robert Hunter, proprietor.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, Mr. Alfred Park, Lot 11, 4th Con. East Gwillimbury, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, and about five tons of excellent Hay, together with numerous other articles. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—W. Malloy, auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, Mr. John W. Gilroy, east half of Lot No. 29, 3rd Con. Whitby, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—J. M. Patterson, Auctioneer.

From Montreal.

SEPT. 23.—Justices Badgley and Monkwell presided at the Court of Queen's Bench about to open. There is one case of murder, four of shooting with intent, and twenty for highway robbery.

Captain Dutton received a complimentary address from the passengers by the *Norfolk*.

SEPT. 25.—The eastern township farmers complain that the 15 per cent. duty on silver has greatly diminished their income from the sale of dairy produce, &c., to purchasers from the States.

Toronto or Halifax is spoken of as the place for the next rifle tournament.

A seal four feet long was lately caught near St. Helen's Island.

In consequence of the unfavourable weather—rain falling throughout most of the day—the cricket match with the English eleven had to be left unfinished. They start for Boston at 4.30.

There is a good deal of complaint of dulness in business.

SEPT. 23.—Large crowds attended the opening services in new St. Paul's Church yesterday, which were conducted by Drs. Jenkins, Matherson and Snodgrass.

Twelve Protestants and Fifty-seven Catholics were buried last week.

Yesterday afternoon three young men tied a skiff in which they were in the Louisa ferry boat, and while it was in the middle of the stream, it upset and one of them, Clapham, aged 17, was drowned.

SEPT. 29.—In the case of Maurice Blake, a soldier of the 16th, tried for the murder of one of his comrades, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The Grand Trunk man tried by court-martial yesterday, was honourably acquitted.

From Ottawa.

SEPT. 23.—The crowd of railway speculators here is not very large at present, although when one leaves another arrives. It is rather singular that American contractors do not appear to take any interest in the matter.

Jas. O'Reilly, Q.C., arrived to-day. The reports about Buckley's state have been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Brydges' nomination to the Railway Commission has taken everybody by surprise here.

SEPT. 28.—Mr. Meredith will, I understand, decline to accept the position of Railway commissioner. It has not yet been offered to him.

The Government have under consideration a resolution of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, recommending that the Order in Council prohibiting the importation of American cattle be repealed on the 1st of October, and that inspectors be appointed at Sarnia and Windsor to examine cattle en route by the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways.

SEPT. 29.—The new Militia law goes into operation on the 1st of October. It is said there are to be some changes in the boundaries of the appointed.

Sir G. E. Cartier is expected to leave here to-morrow on route for England.

Mr. Wm. McDougall and Senator Aikens arrived here to-day. The latter is expected to go into the Cabinet. The presidency of the Council, it is said, is to be assigned to him. A meeting of Council took place this afternoon.

Discharge of the Express Robbers.

At half-past two o'clock, yesterday, the Police Magistrate, accompanied by Ald. Baxter, entered the court and ascended the bench. As it was generally known that judgment in the Express Robbery Case would be delivered, the court was crowded to its utmost capacity, and long before the time fixed for the Bench to give their decision, places were eagerly sought for. On the prisoners being brought in, they presented, if anything, a more haggard and care-worn look than yesterday. Detective Sheehan directed the prisoners to stand up to receive judgment.

His Worship—Isaac S. Morton and G. E. Thompson, you are charged with having, on the 1st day of May last, robbed the Merchants' Union Express Company of a large sum of money from out of a baggage car of the New York Central Railroad, in the State of New York. The only evidence to support this charge is that of Putnam W. Brown; but there is other evidence that must be taken into consideration. The only witness called to support Brown was Curtis, who contradicts him materially as to the time and facts. I have concluded that it is my duty to examine all the evidence brought before me, and the manner in which it was given; and having given it a careful consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that the crime with which you are charged does not come within the Treaty, and therefore I discharge you.

His Worship then gave the prisoners some sound advice, after which they left the Court.—*Telegraph*, Sept. 29.

Daughter against Father.

In the Circuit Court of Union County, N. J., now in session at Elizabethtown, Judge Depe presiding, Mary E. Ackerman brought a suit against her father, James Ackerman, charging him with slandering her by the utterances of false and malicious charges against her character and chastity and claiming damages to the amount of \$5,000. Mary is about 25 years of age, and was receiving the attentions of a young man to whom her father and stepmother objected very strongly, so much so that Mary felt compelled to leave the house, the mother following her to the street, trying in vain to compel her to return. Mary refused, and was taken in by a neighbour with whom she lived some time, her parents holding her clothes, which she finally procured by the intervention of the sheriff, at which time, and on several other occasions, as is alleged, the father uttered the words for which the suit was instituted. On Friday morning, the judge gave a very interesting charge, after which the jury retired about ten o'clock in the morning, and came in about three in the afternoon, asking to be discharged, as they could not agree, when the judge very politely informed them they could retire to their room for the

night. On Saturday afternoon, after being out nearly twenty-four hours, they returned and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$4,000 damages.

Casualties.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Sept. 28.—A fire broke out this a.m. in the foundation of the lighthouse here, which did considerable damage. By the timely assistance of Capt. Quackenbush, with the tug *Young Lion*, it was checked, and the lighthouse saved. The light will show the same as usual.—*Globe*.

CLINTON, Sept. 28.—On Saturday a young man named John Innis, while employed at a threshing at Thos. Grant's farm, fell from the mow into the cylinder of the machine, which was in the barn, and had one of his legs torn off. He died three hours after.—*Ibid*.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 28.—The schooner *Ariadne*, of Port Newcastle, went ashore on Saturday, at 11 p.m., a little to the west of Port Granby. The vessel was loaded with barley for Oswego, and had just left the harbour, when, owing to the heavy swell, she struck the ground outside. The crew endeavoured to pull her off by the anchors, which dragged, the vessel being very high and blowing from the south. She beached about 150 yards west of the pier; there is about 3 feet of water now in the hold.—Vessel and cargo partially insured.—*Ibid*.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 28.—A young man named Eli Randall, formerly in the R. C. Rifles, but lately employed on one of Mr. Carter's tugs, was drowned in the harbour on Saturday evening.—*Ibid*.

News Items.

The Pope enjoys perfect health. "The Worst Man in London" is named Francis Jones.

The waters of the Seine are so low that navigation near Paris is entirely suspended.

Forty-two miles of board fence enclose a farm of 13,000 acres in Illinois, which is subdivided by seventy miles of hedge.

There are \$700,000,000 of United States bonds held in Europe, the total amount of American securities held abroad being \$938,400,000.

The St. Mary's Standard has again changed hands. It is now published by Mr. Joseph Bowles, from Bradford, and is considerably improved in mechanical appearance.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—The Crown Land Department have moved into the new provincial building. The department only requires two or three rooms, and the remainder of the building is still vacant—an expensive ornament.

WHALES STILL ASSAULTS HIS INNOCEENCE.—A despatch from Ottawa says: "A whale, versed in saying that he is not the man who murdered McGee, but that he knows all about how it was done, and who did it."

A PARTY of fifty-five Canadian volunteers for the papal army have just passed through Paris on their way to Marseille, to embark for Civita Vecchia. They were accompanied by a negro converted to Catholicism, who was going to Rome to prepare for the priesthood.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.—On Tuesday night, Papin's livery stable, near the North American Hotel, was destroyed by fire, and three valuable Clydesdale horses, intended to be shown at the Provincial Fair, were burned to death. Several other animals were roasted in the flames.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper, to show that Swiss hotel-keepers know how to charge high prices as well as their English confreres, states that when the Queen passed through Bale, her Majesty and suite, consisting of thirty persons, breakfasted on coffee, bread and butter, with some cold meat, for which 700 francs was charged (£28).

A VERDICT of manslaughter was brought in by a jury in the township of Innisfil, against Henry Stone, for unlawfully administering laudanum to Wm. Lumsden whilst in a state of intoxication, thereby causing death in a few hours. The prisoner is now lying in Barrie gaol awaiting his trial at the coming assizes.

It has just been discovered in Rondon, New York, that one of the hotels has for twelve years been stealing its gas from the gas company. The proprietor long ago erected works as if to manufacture his own gas, and then ran a pipe under ground and tapped the main pipe which supplied customers of the company.

POOR BUCKLEY.—Patrick Buckley's case of insanity did not work. In applying for bail, Hon. J. H. Cameron stated that the representation of Mr. O'Farrell that Buckley could not live a month longer in confinement, and that it would be judicious to allow him out, Judge Richards appointed a commission of medical men, who reported that Buckley is in perfect health and perfectly sane.

A TELEGRAM was received at St. John, N. B., on Sept. 22nd, to the effect that the rowing match between the Ward Brothers and the St. John's crew had at last been arranged to take place on the 21st of October. The prize held for \$1,500 a side—the first instalment to be paid in. A match has also been arranged between Brown of Halifax, and Fulton of the Paris crew.

HAMILTON, Sept. 28.—It has been discovered to-day that counterfeit four dollar bills of the Gore Bank have been circulating freely during the fair week. This is the first counterfeit of the Gore Bank bills, and can only be detected by examining the numbers, which are larger than in the original. The extent of the fraud is as yet unknown.—*Globe*.

AS ENGINE WITHOUT FUEL.—The Scientific American gives an account of experiments now in progress by Captain Ericsson in the construction of a solar engine to be driven by heat by the direct action of the sun's rays, which makes three hundred revolutions per minute without the consumption of any coal whatever. The inventor asserts that before the close of the present season bread will be baked from the flour ground by the new motor.

SCIENCE BY DROWNING.—The Carleton Place Herald regrets to hear that a young man named Henry Pooley, of Prescott, committed suicide a few days ago by drowning himself in the water. He had been unwell for some days, and on Sunday was confined to his room. He wrote to Mr. Dutton, of the Grand Detour, who he was agent, saying: "Dear Detour, I am sick in mind and body to live any longer. Many thanks for kindness. Good-bye. H. Pooley." Search was immediately made and the body discovered by means of the life-line, with the aid of a diver, looking into the water, watching the body of his late master.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FISH.—A big fish, for which Prof. Agassiz had offered \$500, was caught near Newport, Me. The *Catala* Advertiser describes it as 33 feet in length, and about 10 feet from the tip of one fin to the tip of the other across the back. The spread of the tail is over 6 feet. About 10 feet from the tail are two powerful legs, about a foot in length, with feet that resemble that of an elephant, and enable it to navigate the flat shoal waters along shore in quest of food, as it undoubtedly lives on marine herbage. It has three rows of teeth which look like so many rows of fish on end. Its name is given as the "Shark Dog Fish."

SUPPOSED MURDER IN TORONTO.—A man named Thomas Larkin, was arrested Thursday morning at 9.30 by the police, on suspicion of Murder. It appears that Larkin has been drinking hard for some time, and that he and his wife were quarrelling all day Wednesday. About four o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Buchanan junr., was sent for to see the woman, who according to her own account and that of her husband, had fallen down stairs. About midnight as a young man was passing the house, he heard fighting going on inside. When the police arrested the man they found his wife on a lounge, in a small room off the store dead.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

A CANADIAN STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.—The steamer *Louisiana* from Liverpool arrived at New York on the 15th inst. She reports that on September 7th, latitude 48.40, longitude 68.50, she sighted the bark *Monquich*, of Prince Edward's Island, with a signal of distress and supplied her with provisions, etc., having on board the most of the passengers and crew of the Canadian steamer *Melita*, which left Boston on the 16th ult. for Liverpool and was destroyed by fire. The day before the *Monquich* reports that she fell in with the ship *Jacob A. Stander*, from Havre for New York, having on board ninety passengers and crew of the *Melita*. The steamer supplies of provisions and water being insufficient, the *Monquich* took on board the mate and sixteen others.

AN INDIAN DOCK.—Another brilliant exhibit was lately made by that eccentric individual who makes up the Atlantic cable telegrams for the American Associated Press. A few days since we heard of "an attempt to launch the *Bernadine*," and were told that she was the largest vessel in the world, except the *Great Eastern*. Now it appears that the *Bernadine* is a ship at all, but that the telegraph had referred to the immense floating dock constructed in the Thames, to be taken to Bermuda for the use of Her Majesty's vessels of war in the North American and West Indian waters. The dock is 384 feet long, 124 feet wide, and 75 feet high. It weighs 9,000 tons and contains more than three millions of rivets. It will be towed across the Atlantic by five steamers.

REMOVALS OF WAR.—"Yes," said a young Prussian officer to us at Mayence a few weeks ago, "there will be war—but not this year." His reply was singularly cool, and he went on to explain that the struggle for supremacy between France and Prussia would be fought out, not in 1868, but in 1869. This feeling, we believe, prevails largely in Germany, nor are there wanting indications that Prussia is getting ready. Wherever she has planted her foot thousands of soldiers have sprung up—told, in many cases, to be drilled in the forests of the interior, and to be ready to move at a moment's notice. In fact, the attitude of the whole Prussian army is that of a quiet expectancy and readiness for war.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

ARREST OF PUT BROWN.—The Express messenger, Putnam W. Brown, so well known of late in Toronto on account of his connection with the robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company on the Hudson River Railroad in May last, was arrested in New York on the 18th inst. Mr. Richardson, of the Express Co., made a complaint before a justice against Brown for perjury in swearing that the robbery was committed with violence whereas one Den Thompson had made affidavit that Brown and himself concocted the robbery, and that in accordance with arrangements Brown allowed himself to be gagged and bound and received \$10,000 as his share of the plunder. Brown pleaded not guilty, and was committed to White Plains gaol to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Monday, however, he was brought before Judge Cochran and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.—*Globe*.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days ago, as an express train on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad was entering Wellington, the engineer, Wm. Warner, observed a woman stooping beside the rail, and supposed she was picking something up. To his astonishment she remained in that position until the engine came near enough to frighten her, when she sprang up, and he saw that she was pulling at her clothing, a portion of which had become fastened to the rail as she crossed the road. He whistled down brakes, reversed the engine, shut his eyes, and passed the spot with every hair on his head standing on end. The woman screamed, swooned and fell over, away from the engine, and his ponderous wheels rolled over the dead body of the poor creature. The lower springs of her hoopskirt, as a present, with a polite note requesting her to raise her skirts when passing in front of a running engine.—*Cleveland Herald*.

A DOUBLE MURDER COMMITTED OVER FORTY YEARS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—A New York paper says:—The facts of a double murder which occurred in 1824, have just come to light through the dying confession of the murderer, Benjamin Benjamin, who, at an advanced age, died not long ago at Bellevue Hospital, leaving with the resident physician a confession of which the following are the facts: In 1824, while he was teaching music in this city, he became enamoured of a very charming little coquette to which he offered marriage. Being refused, and hearing of her engagement to another young man, he conceived the idea of murdering her, and he did so by some means, and he fled to his residence where he brutally murdered her. To avert suspicion from himself, the wretch immediately after the commission of the crime murdered Henry Benjamin, another discarded lover, forged a letter confessing the murder, signing the name of the last victim, and having carefully concealed the bodies, resumed his teaching. The body of the young lady was discovered, and the coroner's jury, acting on the forged letter, attributed the crime to Benjamin. The police made futile efforts to secure him, but he had disappeared and was never heard of until the 24th of June, 1868, when his body was found near Paterson, N. J., in the spot designated by the confession of the murderer.

BIRTH.

In Newmarket, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. S. Webster, of a son.

DIED.

In Newmarket, Sept. 25th the infant daughter of Mr. A. Hollingshead aged 3 months.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

September 30, 1868.	
Flour # barrel	\$5 50 @ \$6 50
Fall Wheat # bushel	1 15 @ 1 30
Spring Wheat # bushel	1 05 @ 1 10
Oats # bushel	0 60 @ 0 65
Barley # bushel	0 60 @ 0 65
Best # 100 lbs.	0 60 @ 0 65
Dressed Hogs # 100 lbs.	0 60 @ 0 65
Sheep, each	3 00 @ 4 00
Lambs, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Hides # 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 60
Sheepskins, each	9 45 @ 9 45
Butter # bushel	0 00 @ 0 40
Green Apples # bushel	0 00 @ 0 40
Butter # lb.	0 00 @ 0 10
Cheese # lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 00 @ 0 15

TORONTO MARKETS.

September 29, 1868.	
Flour # barrel	\$5 00 @ \$5 50
Midge Proof # bushel	1 17 @ 1 18
Fall Wheat # bushel	1 33 @ 1 37
Spring Wheat # bushel	1 17 @ 1 18
Oats # bushel	0 60 @ 0 61
Barley # bushel	1 10 @ 1 13
Peas # bushel	0 95 @ 0 97
Dressed Hogs # 100 lbs.	0 60 @ 0 65
Butter fresh # lb.	0 20 @ 0 22
Butter # lb.	0 16 @ 0 18
Eggs # doz.	0 00 @ 0 09

A BOMBER in Anderson's foundry, London, exploded Monday evening, injuring three persons, one of whom Coleman, was mortally wounded, and has since died.

Special Notice.

SARSAPARILLIAN.
Partida Druggist.
Newly Discovered Virtues—Hidden for 200 Years—the Discovery of the true Virtues of the Root—Brought to Light and made Manifest in
Dr. Radway's SARSAPARILLIAN.
By a new process recently discovered by Dr. Radway, for obtaining the active properties from vegetable substances.

Associated with other newly discovered roots, enters into the composition of RADWAY'S REVOLVING RESOLVENT, a powerful remedial agent, which cures all forms of Chronic, Scrofula, Skin, Blood, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases, by communicating its curative, reparative and fruitful efficacy, through the Blood, Sweat, and Urine.

The ordinary SARSAPARILLIAN decoctions, and Symples are more wastes, compared with the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. It is a well known fact that SARSAPARILLIAN as ordinarily prepared either as a decoction or as a proprietary remedy, never possessed the confidence of medical men, and all the reputation it enjoyed was deemed by well informed Chemists, Physicians, and medical writers, to be due to other remedial agents associated with it. The true curative virtues of the SARSAPARILLIAN for 200 years has been hidden in the Crystalline principle of the Root, which is the true active principle, and is associated with other ingredients, it fulfills the most extravagant expectations and cures all diseases. One ounce of Dr. Radway's SARSAPARILLIAN contains more of the curative principle than ten pounds of the extracts from the crude roots, as prepared officinally or in the popular advertised SARSAPARILLIAN.

PAREIRA BRAVA.—Another of the ingredients of the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, held in high estimation by the most eminent medical men of Europe, South America and the United States, as the best remedial agent, for the cure of the Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, and all the Urinary Diseases, as a curative for Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the Urinary Diseases, it is a powerful principle of the valuable Root, is secured, and associated with SARSAPARILLIAN and other ingredients in the RESOLVENT, makes it a perfect cure in every form of disease of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs—Dropsy, Urinary, Gonorrhoea, or Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, or Urinary Discharges, and every kind of weakening, irritating, or painful discharge, not proper to mention in this notice, is rapidly cured by its remedy.

So quick does the Resolvent enter the circulation, that it may be detected in the Urine in ten minutes after it has been taken. In many cases it has secured a free discharge of water—where Catarrhs were formerly used. It is thus a blessing.

BUCHU Turpentine, Juniper, Gin, Capsula, Culebra, and other direct Diuretics, are in many cases harmful, Diarrhoea, Urinary Discharges, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, and in weak or ulceration of the Kidney, are unable to use as a continued remedy, and should not be given unless under the supervision of a Physician, as the strain these direct remedies may produce on the Kidney, may, in the course of a few days, result in a change or modify their action; this fact is self-evident to any medical man, a compensating Remedy like the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, is the true remedy to use in these cases. Even as a diuretic.

PAREIRA BRAVA, as prepared by Dr. Radway, and one of the ingredients of the RESOLVENT, is a superior to all forms of Buchu, etc., as rich cream is to watered milk.

Let all suffering from unnatural drains from the system—caused either by self-abuse, depraved habits of body, bad blood, impure association, weakness of the genital organs, or Syphilis, or Chronic Disease, or from Consumption of the Lungs, as well as degeneration of the Kidney, or Chronic Discharge of the Urine, or from any other cause, commence at once the use of the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. It commences its work of purification at once; it repairs the waste of the body with new and healthy material. It restores functional harmony to every organ in the system, and secures the natural secretions of the body, and cures every disease. It is a powerful principle of the valuable Root, is secured, and associated with SARSAPARILLIAN and other ingredients in the RESOLVENT, makes it a perfect cure in every form of disease of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs—Dropsy, Urinary, Gonorrhoea, or Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, or Urinary Discharges, and every kind of weakening, irritating, or painful discharge, not proper to mention in this notice, is rapidly cured by its remedy.

JOHN RADWAY, M.D., 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal. As the former agents for R. R. R. Radway, and are now preparing under an infringement of the Trade Mark, we notify all parties wanting the genuine R. R. R. Remedy, to only to Mr. C. H. Simpson, our only authorized agent in Newmarket.

New Advertisements.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Sharon intend holding a Bazaar in the Store adjoining Messrs. Burk and Harrison's, Newmarket, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13 & 14, 1868.

To aid in erecting an English Church in the above village, when a large number of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES! Will be offered for sale at moderate prices.

Refreshments at all Hours.

THE SHARON SILVER BAND

Has been engaged to enliven the proceedings. Any persons feeling disposed to contribute to the above, will forward the same to Mrs. Carry, of Holland Landing, or to Mrs. Thos. Selby, and Mrs. Stokes, of Sharon.

September 30, 1868. 41-1

Farm for Sale or to Rent.

THAT well-known farm, the property of Dr. J. J. Hunter, is now offered for sale cheap. It is composed of part of Lot No. 2 in the 4th Concession of the township of King, containing 180 acres, 110 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Buildings good. If not sold within ten days it will be rented for a term of years. Inquire of Dr. J. J. Hunter, or of the firm of Campbell & Lount, Newmarket, or at the office of this paper.

Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1868. 40-3

Card.

SOUTER & TRENT, in returning thanks to their friends and the public in general, beg to acquaint them that they have sold out the whole of their stock of Groceries, Wines and Spirits to Messrs. Harris & Culverwell, who will continue the business in the present stand.

Newmarket, Sept. 16, 1868. 39-4

MONEY TO LOAN!

APPLY TO

A. BOULTBEE.

WORTHEN & BAKER'S

PATENT

HAND LOOM!

THIS Superior Loom weaves Tweed, Jeans, Sateen, Linen, Blanket, Towel, Flannel, Balmain Skirting, Plux and Trow Linen, Bagging, Wool and Rag Carpeting, &c., &c. It is the best of the kind, and the most simple, and by simply turning an easy crank, Thirty yards per day can be woven, and even four yards in an hour can be wrought upon it. To make the changes from one kind of cloth to another requires but two minutes, and is so simple and easy that a child can make them after once showing.

WORTHEN & BAKER, Manufacturers of and dealers in

Looms, Warps, Filling Yarns,

REEDS, MENTAL HARNESSES,

ROBBINS, SHUTTLES, &c., &c.,

COATCOOK, QUE,

AND

PORT HOLE, ONT.

For further particulars enclose stamp and address

REDMOND SIMPSON, Agent, Newmarket, Ont. 33-8

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!



68.] NEW FALL GOODS. [68.]

WM. & A. B. ORR

Will this week show the First

NEW FALL GOODS!

And continue to receive

WEEKLY ADDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

Call and See

OUR SILKS, DRESS GOODS!

French Rappes, Pareppa Cloths, Lyons Brocades,

PRINTS, COTTONS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,

DAMASKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c., &c.

Gentlemen, see our Fine Stock of

Cloths! Cloths! Cloths! Cloths!

Imported direct, which stand unsurpassed.

We will also show a Good Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Neat, Stylish and Durable. We have now secured the services of two First Class Cutters, and can guarantee a Perfect Fit. We will show the

Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes!

Ever brought to this part. Together with a choice lot of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES!

You will save Thirty Per Cent. (30 per cent.) by buying at ORR'S CASH STORE.

We again thank our friends and customers for their very liberal patronage bestowed to us.

Newmarket and Sutton, September 2, 1868. (1-4f) WILLIAM ORR, ARCHIBALD ORR.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BURK & HARRISON,

Beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from

Poetry.

Stanzas.

To see thee is to love thee—not with love
Which only sees what it does not see;
That were a mere exchange. I give thee all,
Nor would I take it, but to give again.

To thee love comes like sunshine to the rose;
My poor, cold ray must pass unnoted by;
From all thy wealth it is not much to ask
For one kind look to cheer my poverty.

If but thy lot had been on some dark spot,
Had but a canker seized thee in the grain,
How might I hope to brighten round thee then
And find in others' loss my highest gain.

Forgive the thought! I would not have it so;
O, selfish heart, that such a wish could hide;
Nor would I give my treasured love for thee,
To be beloved by all the world beside.

See! on yon hill the laughing sunlight glows,
White all around is sombre, cold, and gray;
So to my heart thy presence breathes delight,
And all the mists of sorrow curl away.

The cloud will come, and leave the hill-side dark,
And some cold look or word will cloud my sky;
Yet will I bless the beam the while it lasts,
And when the cloud comes—hope till it pass by.

Hope! and for what—that I may dream again
Visions of love that never may be mine;
Yet may I love, though darker shadows fall,
And may thy sun for aye unclouded shine.

Miscellaneous.

Robert Stephenson.

Robert Stephenson, the celebrated railroad engineer, born in England in 1803, was the son of George Stephenson, the great mechanic who perfected the locomotive. It was in an humble cottage, such as English coal-miners usually inhabit, that he first saw the light; for his father then was a brakeman to a coal mine. By the time the boy was old enough to go to school, George Stephenson was beginning to prosper, and was both able and disposed to give his son the advantages of education which he had not himself enjoyed. This child of the coal mine had to face a good deal of ridicule when, at the age of twelve, he presented himself among the daintier boys of a New Castle school.

"A thin-framed, thin-faced, delicate boy," says his biographer, "with his face covered with freckles, dressed in corduroy trousers and a blue frock coat—the handiwork of the tailor employed by the coal-miners—the new-comer presented many marks for playground satire. On his shoulder he carried a bag containing his books and a dinner of rye bread and cheese. The clattering made by the heavy iron-cased soles of his boots on the school floor did not escape the notice of the lads. The master was on the lookout to see that he was not improperly annoyed; but there was no occasion for his interference. In Robert's dark eyes there was a soft light of courtesy that conciliated the elder boys."

When school was out and the boys began to talk to him, his replies made them laugh outright, for he spoke with the deep guttural tones caught from the Northumberland miners. He could not imagine what they were laughing at. Puzzled and ashamed, he walked away to another part of the playground, and spoke no more until they were recalled to the school-room. Gradually, however, he and his schoolfellows became good friends, and he gradually overcame those peculiarities of dialect and demeanor which had called forth their ridicule. For a long time he walked to school every morning, a distance of five miles, and walked home again at night. At length his father bought him a donkey, upon which he used to ride to and from the Newcastle academy.

He was not a bright boy at school, and gave no promise of future eminence. At sixteen years of age, his father having prospered in the world, he was apprenticed to the engineer of the extensive series of coal mines with which his father was connected in the capacity of machinist. The apprentice, we are told, never spent a penny until he had asked himself three questions:

It is worth the money? Do I want it?
Can I do without it?
Twice a month, he accompanied his master into the coal mine, traversing every part of it, and spending the whole of a long morning down deep in the bowels of the earth. During his apprenticeship, he made with his own hands a mining compass, which is still in existence, and he learned to play so well on the flute that he was permitted to perform in the band of the village church.

It was hard to make George Stephenson think that his son would be benefited by attending the lectures given at the Edinburgh University. It was not his wish, he said, "to make his son a gentleman."

"Robert must work, work," said he, "as I have worked afore him."
His son, however, had displayed so much ability during his apprenticeship, that his friends persuaded the old man to let him go to Edinburgh for one term of six months. Short as his residence was in Edinburgh, the lectures were of considerable advantage to him.

He had given such striking proofs of possessing engineering talent, that, at the early age of twenty-one, he was offered the post of engineer to a wealthy company, formed in England for the purpose of opening and working some silver mines in South America—salary five hundred pounds a year. His father, giving a reluctant consent, he accepted the place, and spent three years in the vain endeavor to prevent a company of foolish capitalists from throwing their money away. The scheme was founded upon most erroneous information. On one occasion, the young engineer spent several days in following a guide who promised to bring him to a fissure in a rock filled with quicksilver. The fissure was found, and, behold! the quicksilver was there. He was unable to account for its presence until he was informed that, several years before, a wagon-load of quicksilver had been upset upon that spot.

After struggling for three years, he abandoned the enterprise and returned to England by way of New York. Within a day's sail of our city, at midnight, the

wind blowing a hurricane, the vessel struck, and could not be got off. She held together just long enough to enable the passengers, when the storm lulled at daybreak, to get ashore in the boat. Robert Stephenson landed in the city of New York, in 1827, with little more than the garments he wore and one box of South American minerals. He borrowed some money, however, and made a pedestrian tour of the State of New York and Canada. The reader may be curious to know what the great engineer thought of us.

"On entering New York," he wrote, "we felt ourselves quite at home. All outward appearances of things and persons were indicative of English manners and customs; but on closer investigation we soon discovered the characteristic impudence of the people. In many cases it was nothing short of disgusting."

This was a bad beginning; but when he had got into the country, he took a more cheerful view of things. "We were much delighted with the face of the country, which in every direction is populated to a great extent, and affords to an attentive observer a wonderful example of human industry."

What astonished him beyond measure was the hospitality of the New York farmers, many of whom, after entertaining him and his friend for a night, and giving them a good breakfast in the morning, would harness their horses, drive them ten or fifteen miles on their way, and then positively refuse to accept compensation. Upon his return to New Castle, in 1828, he reentered the iron works established by his father, where he carried out his father's ideas for the improvement of the locomotive. The celebrated Rocket engine, which took the prize in 1829, and became the model of all subsequent locomotives, was constructed under the hourly superintendence of Robert. The success of the Rocket gave impetus to the railroad system, and made the fortune of both the Stephensons.

Robert became the great railroad engineer of Europe. The first of the long railroads of England was that between London and Birmingham, which are a hundred miles apart. As the engineer of this road, Robert Stephenson may be said to have created the art of constructing railroads. In boring a tunnel, the workmen came upon an unexpected accumulation of water, which long baffled their utmost efforts. The directors in consternation advised him to consult other engineers.

"No," said he; "the time has not come for that yet. I have decided what to do. I mean to pump the water all out, and then drive the tunnel under the dry sand. All I ask is time and fair play. If I can't get rid of the water, I'll then think about going to other engineers for help."

He went to work. By the aid of thirteen steam-engines, two hundred horses and twelve hundred and fifty men, he pumped the water from the hidden reservoir at the rate of eighteen hundred gallons a minute for nine months! Then the supply gave out; the water was gone; and the tunnel was completed without difficulty.

He died in London in 1859, and his remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey.—James Parton.

Fifteen Follies.

First—To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.

Second—To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn.

Third—To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is, the more good is done.

Fourth—To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Fifth—To get on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

Sixth—To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better, is "good for" the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. The "soothing syrup," for example, does stop the cough of children, and does arrest diarrhoea, only to cause, a little later, alarming convulsions, or the more fatal inflammation of the brain, or water on the brain; at least, always protracts the disease.

Seventh—The committing of an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that somehow or other it may be done in your case, with impunity.

Eighth—To advise another to take a remedy which you have not tried on yourself, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

Ninth—To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satiated, merely to gratify the taste.

Tenth—To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

Eleventh—To remove a portion of the clothing immediately after exercise, when the most stupid drowsiness in New York knows that if he does not put cover on his horse the moment he ceases work in winter, he will lose him in a few days, by pneumonia.

Twelfth—To contend that because the dirtiest children in the street, or on the highway, are hearty and healthy, therefore it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that continuous daily exposure to the pure outdoor air, in joyous, unrestrained activities, is such a powerful agency for health that those who live thus are well in spite of rags and filth.

Thirteenth—To presume to repeat, later in life, without injury, the indiscretions, exposures and intemperance which in the flush of youth were practiced with impunity.

Fourteenth—To believe that warm air is necessarily more healthy than the confined air of a closet and crowded vehicle; the latter at most can only cause fainting and nausea; while entering a conveyance after walking briskly, lowering a window thus while still exposed to a draft will give a cold infallibly, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia, which will cause weeks and months of suffering, if not actual death within four days.

Fifteenth—To "Remember the Sabbath day" by working harder and later on Saturday than on any other day of the week, with a view of sleeping late next morning, and staying at home all day to rest, conscience being quieted by the plea of not "feeling well."

VARIETIES.

Courages ought to have eyes as well as arms. They had a snow-storm in Vermont last week.

A queer mind, like other blessings, is more easily lost than gained.

Black bears are numerous in Northern Michigan, and are savage on hogs.

Maestros not thyself by thy morning shadow, but by the extent of thy grave.

It is estimated that in four counties in Illinois no less than six thousand cattle have died with the Texas rinderpest, the total value of which was \$250,000.

By a recent law in England parents who neglect their children may be sent to prison for six months. That ought to be the law in every country under the sun.

New York papers are reassuring fearful oyster lovers who fear that the supply will fall at some future period. There is said to be not the slightest danger of such a calamity.

He that values himself upon conscience, not opinion, never needs reproaches. When I am ill spoken of, I take it thus; if I have not deserved it, I am never the worse; if I have, I will mend.

Four thousand Mormon immigrants recently arrived in Utah within a period of eight days. Work is scarce among the "Salt Lake Saints," provisions are high, and the people are beginning to suffer.

The latest London sensation is a breach of promise case between a cook and a coachman. The faithless swain had committed himself in three hundred letters, and was mulcted in £10 damages.

Captain John S. McClellan has discovered a country extending along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, from the Sun river to the British frontier, which appears to be a sort of earthly paradise.

Three years must yet elapse before the Prince Consort memorial in Hyde Park is completed. The cost of the whole is likely to be about £130,000, of which sum the Queen will of herself pay at least half.

Charles White, master of the Camden Town baths, won the swimming championship of the Thames on Saturday. He completed the distance of five miles in one hour three minutes and thirty-eight seconds.

The belief that guardian spirits hover around the paths of men covers a mighty truth, for every beautiful, pure, and good thought which the heart holds is an angel of mercy, purifying and guarding the soul.

A few days ago, a widow with seven children was married to a widow with five children—neither party knowing that the other was blessed with responsibilities until after the wedding. A more badly "sold" couple it would be difficult to find.

A couple of neighbours in Attakapas, La., getting into an argument about the Day of Judgment, became heated, called one another liars, and finished with a bowie-knife fight, in which both were mortally wounded, and died in the course of eight hours.

IMPROBABILITY AND IMPOSSIBILITY.—These are two frightful words to weak minds; but by diligent and wise men they are generally found to be only the excuses of idleness and ignorance. For the most part they lie not in the things themselves, but in men's false opinions concerning them.

A bird was shot near Mount City, Ill., a few days ago, while it was eating a sheep, which it had captured and carried into the top of a tree. It is described as being larger than an ostrich, with a snow-white body, scarlet head, yellow bill 24 inches long, sinewy legs four feet long, and weighing 104 pounds.

TOLENESS is the nursery of crime. It is that prolific germ of which all rank and poisonous vices are the fruits. It is the source of temptation. It is the field where "the enemy sows tares while men sleep." Could we trace the history of a large class of vices, we should find that they originate from the want of employment, and are brought in to supply its place.

FORTUNE.—Fortune is like a good swordsmen; she seems to encounter a timid, fearful man. There is no honour in the victory where there is no danger, and it is in adversity that the mind is tried and purified. Chastening is a blessing sent to us to remind us of our duty, and what is due to the goodness of heaven. The afflictions of a great mind teach others to suffer; for example his salutary influence.

As a child, eighteen months old, was playing near the gate of its residence in Steubenville, Ohio, a large hog came along, seized the child in its mouth, and ran off with it. The mother, who chanced to see the occurrence, screamed so wildly as to alarm everybody in the vicinity, among others a policeman who happened to have a revolver; and pursuing the hog, the policeman came up with and shot him, thus saving the child from being devoured alive.

Too Sincere nor Him.—Not long ago a person called at a house in a neighbouring town, and stated to the lady of the house that he had been sent by her husband to get his umbrella and best coat, as he was going to Boston. "Tell my husband," said the lady, who suspected that the message was forged, "that he can have those articles by calling for them himself." "You doubt my word, do you?" said Mr. Seapeggon. "Yes, I do, very much," was the reply of the lady, who at once shut the door in the fellow's face. When the husband came home as usual to dinner, it was ascertained that no message had been sent.

How to Catch Rats.—For catching rats in a cheap and effective manner, we commend the following: Cover a common barrel with stiff, stout paper, tying the edge around the barrel, place a board so that the rats may have easy access to the top; sprinkle cheese parings or other feed for the rats on the paper for several days, until they begin to believe they have a right to their daily ration from this source. Then place in the bottom of the barrel a piece of rock about six or seven inches high, filling with water until only enough of it projects above water for one rat to lodge on. Now replace the paper, rat cutting a cross through the middle, and the first rat that comes goes through into the water, and climbs on the rock. The paper comes back into its place and the second rat follows the first. Then begins a fight for the possession of the dry place on the stone, the noise of which attracts the rest, who share the same fate.

SARSAPARILLIAN

IS THE CRYSTALLINE PRINCIPLE OF

Sarsaparilla, wherein all the Curative properties of the root reside—all other parts of the root are inert and useless.—This important Curative Agent is, by Dr. Radway's new process, extracted from the root, and enters largely into the Composition of

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian—Resolvent.

DOSE for all ordinary Skin Diseases, - - ONE TEA SPOONFUL. Chronic Diseases—Old Sores, Ulcers, and Eruptions; Diseases of the Glands, Nose, Eyes, Mouth, Ears, Legs, &c., &c.; and Kidney and Bladder Complaints, TWO TEA SPOONFULS.

Sarsaparillian and its Associates.

R. R. R.

A GREAT SENSATION.

A GOOD SENSATION.

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

TIME AND ITS LESSONS.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT

IN

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Twenty Years Experience and Study in Perfecting a

God Medicine Secures a new source of Happiness

to Millions!

Dr. Radway's newly discovered process for

securing medicinal extracts (in vacuo), from

vegetable substances, adds greatly to the im-

provement of the Ready Relief.

IN AN INSTANT it stops and cures the most violent PAINS, AGES, CRAMPS, SPASMS, with electrical water.

It removes every Ache, Cramp, Spasm, or Pain that may exist in the INSIDE or OUTSIDE of Man, Woman, or Child.

HOW TO APPLY IT.

Rub the part of the body where pain exists freely with the Ready Relief; soak a flannel in the Relief, and lay it across the parts where there is a pain or inflammation. If the body is too sensitive for rubbing, bath the body with the Relief with a sponge. Pain the most excruciating will subside in a FEW MINUTES.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

Bronchitis, Rhinopathy, and in all cases where there is inflammation, the Relief should be applied freely, with the hand by rubbing, or a sponge by bathing, or by a flannel soaked with Relief, and laid across the painful part. In a few moments the inflammation will cease, and the cure that occasions the pain removed.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.

Ten to 20 drops in half tumbler of water, will in five minutes, stop Pain, Cramps, Spasms, Colic and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the internal viscera. This cure repeated every 15 minutes, will cure the worst forms of Canada Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all painful discharges from the Bowels.

FEVER & AGUE, CHILLS & FEVER.

If exposed to the malaria of this poison, take 20 to 30 drops of the READY RELIEF, in water, two or three times a day. If seized with it, rub the spine of the back, hands, head, feet, &c., and take large doses of Radway's Pills, 6 to 8, every night—this is a certain cure for Fever and Ague. It is better however, to prevent it—by taking the Relief in water, and one or two of Radway's Pills every night.

LARGE BOTTLE, 25 CENTS.

Radway's Ready Relief, 25 cents, contains more than 3 bottles of the 15 cent Pain Killer—one-third more than the 25 cent bottle of Liniments, Pain Killers, &c., and will do more good in less time, and answer far better purposes as a family remedy, for it can be used with the assurance of doing good, in all cases when suddenly seized with sickness, or in case of accidents, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Bites, in fact whenever some accident or illness takes place—use the Ready Relief at once—it will always do good.—Price 25 cents per bottle.

R. R. R.

SARSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT.

People who have to take medicines for a length of time, to remove Chronic diseases, like to know the ingredients, they are taking, the formula of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent is published in full, in FALSE and TRUE (a new medical publication by John Radway, M.D., that may be had free of charge on sending one cent stamp to pay postage to John Radway, M.D., 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal.) In this advertisement we give a brief explanation of the ingredients that enter into the composition of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The uniting of medicinal substances so as to secure a harmonious action, and assist each other in their curative range over disease, is of the first importance to the Chemist.—Many persons question the curative powers of one remedy for so many diseases, not thinking for a moment, that the cure of all Chronic Skin and organic disease can be cured only by purifying the blood.

We here give the chief ingredients that form this wonderful remedy—with the properties of each ingredient, so the intelligent reader may at once see how perfectly it is adapted to the cure of the diseases named. The moment Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian is taken, it commences its work of purification, it enters at once into the circulation,

As the former agents for Dr. R. R. R., Relief, &c., are putting up preparations under an infringement of our Trade Mark, we notify all parties wanting the genuine R. R. R. Home-ides to go only to Mr. C. H. BROWN, our only authorized agent in Newmarket.

What every Farmer Needs!

AND OUGHT TO HAVE.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDER-

SON'S

Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow!

The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never falls to cover all seed no matter how uneven a ground.

The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows.

N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order.

Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street.

JAS. B. WETHERILL.

Newmarket, March 18, 1869. 13-3m

communicating its curative properties, through the BLOOD, SWEAT, URINE and other fluids.

One tea spoonful in ordinary cases is a dose—Two tea spoonfuls in chronic diseases that have afflicted the patient for years.—It is a powerful Remedy, but is innocent of harm.—It is unlike all preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Therefore, always ask for Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian—take no other—see that the word Sarsaparillian is on the label of each bottle—and J. R. R. Resolvent.

THE GENIUS OF HEALTH BOTTLED UP IN

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Properties of its Ingredients.

SARSAPARILLIAN.—The properties of this wonderful ingredient (which is the crystalline principle of Sarsaparilla), cleanses the blood of vitiated humors, and expels from the system the taint of corruption—rheumatic humors from the flesh, PILES, BLOTCHES, ULCERS, TETTERS, ACNE, BLACK SPOTS, WORMS AND INSECTS, imparting beautiful clearness to the skin, and the rosy hue of health to the countenance. In a few doses will make a remarkable change.

LIXIVE RUGI.—This extraordinary agent, associated with SARSAPARILLIAN, cures effectively, with astonishing quickness, all varieties of uncurable Syphilis, Ulcers, Nodes, Tumors, Swellings, Eruptions, Scars, Rheumatism and Wandering Pains, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases. As a specialty, it is king of remedies for these complaints, and its association with the Sarsaparillian in the Resolvent places a cure beyond the possibility of a doubt.

PARAIBA BRAVA.—This marvelous agent, like a new sun, shines with such efficient light upon the material world as to cast in its shadow all other remedies supposed to possess similar properties. Extolled by the most eminent practitioners of Europe as a diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, lithontritic, purgative to Bile, Diabetes, Jaundice, Torpidity, Catarrhs, Cystitis, &c., it cures the worst forms of Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases. As a cathartic, it is the most powerful and safe of all purgatives, and cures the most obstinate constipation of the bowels. Its association with Foot-Sarsaparillian, and other ingredients, restores functional harmony to the secretory organs of the body, and secures the secretion of the proper constituents of urine from the blood. Persons whose urine is thick, cloudy, morbid, turbid, depositing hard concretions, and other deposits, will after a few doses, witness the disappearance of these signs of error, and their water changed to a clear amber and healthy color. Bear in mind that the Resolvent is the only remedy that contains Sarsaparillian and the pure Paraiba Brava.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ROOTS.—The properties of these roots excite a powerful action on the skin, augmenting the action of the excretory organs and vessels, to expel retained excrementitious humors that, by irritating the skin, cause sores, pimples, spots, &c. These combined with other agents, secure a quick expulsion of all humors from the system.

ITS HEALING PROPERTIES.—Its tonic and healing properties, nourishing the blood so that the waste and decay of the body are repaired, and the system material, is the best preservative of life and strength for those wasting away under consumption or other weakness. It cures the most obstinate cough, restores the lungs, discharges cough, to loosen the throat, adhering phlegm and mucus; to clear the throat, air cells and lungs; to soothe the inflamed membrane of the throat, and to procure a quick discharge of urine. Its association with Foot-Sarsaparillian, and other ingredients, restores functional harmony to the secretory organs of the body, and secures the secretion of the proper constituents of urine from the blood. Persons whose urine is thick, cloudy, morbid, turbid, depositing hard concretions, and other deposits, will after a few doses, witness the disappearance of these signs of error, and their water changed to a clear amber and healthy color. Bear in mind that the Resolvent is the only remedy that contains Sarsaparillian and the pure Paraiba Brava.

THE GREAT PNEUMOGOGUE.

A CURE FOR CONGESTED LUNGS.

Few persons but are troubled, more or less, with difficulty of raising phlegm, a tickling humor, or matter that obstructs the air passage and gland of the bronchi, &c.—the accumulation of this matter leads to inflammation, tubercles and consumption, and the patient suffers great distress until it is removed. One tea-spoonful of the Resolvent will loosen the phlegm and enable the patient to expectorate with ease. Every person troubled with Cough, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Tightness of the Chest, Phlegm, Inflammation of the Lungs, Congestion, &c., should take a tea-spoonful of the Resolvent three or four times a day, and the phlegm will be loosened, and the chest will be cleared of its morbid matter. If the Cough is constant, take the Resolvent regular—three or four times a day—until the phlegm is entirely removed, and the chest is clear.

In cases where there is a constant waste of the lungs, as in tubercular diseases, the Sarsaparillian Resolvent arrests this waste, and repairs the diseased parts with sound material made from pure rich blood.

It secures a good appetite, purifies the blood, and healthy flesh and fibre, gives strength to the weak, and repairs the waste with healthy material. Let not the Consumptive neglect this warning, nor reject the hope of cure. Extracts of the Resolvent, that act only on the lungs, will never cure; they may soothe and open the path to the grave, but never will they restore the patient to health. It is foolish for people to reject a remedy that cures so many diseases. It is not the remedy that makes the cure—it is the BLOOD, and Pure Blood will cure the Consumption just as certainly as it will remove Pimples, Blotches, and Parasites from the Skin—and those who wish to have their systems invigorated with rich, pure blood, and to cure their Consumption, must use DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Price, 81 per Bottle, Six Bottles for \$5.

Sold by all Druggists. Persons who are unable to purchase this remedy at the drug stores in their respective towns, may order of DR. RADWAY & CO., 429 St. Paul Street, Montreal. On the receipt of \$1, one bottle will be sent; on the receipt of \$5, six bottles will be sent, and on the receipt of \$10, twelve bottles will be sent. A full and complete list of the Resolvent, and a full list of the Resolvent, will be sent on the receipt of \$1, one bottle will be sent; on the receipt of \$5, six bottles will be sent, and on the receipt of \$10, twelve bottles will be sent. A full and complete list of the Resolvent, and a full list of the Resolvent, will be sent on the receipt of \$1, one bottle will be sent; on the receipt of \$5, six bottles will be sent, and on the receipt of \$10, twelve bottles will be sent.

N.B.—ASK FOR DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT—TAKE NO OTHER.

Important to persons advanced in Years.

Troubled with Constipated Bowels, and difficulty of passing Water, Imperfect Digestion, Food Converted to Water.

Letter from a well-known citizen of Ohio. Mr. J. Hill, 1000 Broadway, New York, March 21, 1868.

DR. RADWAY.—I received your letter of the 10th. Send by mail as many of your Sarsaparillian Pills as you can afford. I wish your Pills and Resolvent. I like them very much, and recommended them to others. Our druggists have none; they say the run of the country has bought them. I am free to say, for myself, they are the best medicine I ever found. I wish you would inform me if you could send me a few more of your Sarsaparillian Pills, and a few of your Resolvent. I have been using them for a long time, and they have done me much good. I have been suffering from Constipation, and the Sarsaparillian Pills have done me much good. I have been using them for a long time, and they have done me much good. I have been suffering from Constipation, and the Sarsaparillian Pills have done me much good.

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